FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1842. [NO. 1325.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY the 29th day of this month, I shall expose to public sale, for Cash, at the Court House in this town, the STORE HOUSE on the North side of Hay street, at present occupied by George D. Hubbard, to fulfil the purposes of a deed executed to me by V. R. Pierson, of Wilmington, N. C.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1842. 24-2w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER

1000 LBS. Grayson County BUTTER, 1000 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fine and fresh; just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

October 17, 1842. 24tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of young well broke MULES, and light Covered Wagon, suitable for travellers.

C. P. MALLETT.

October 17, 1842. 24tf

HORSES.

FOR SALE, THREE HORSES. Terms accommodating. Apply to

SAMUEL MIMS.

October 18, 1842. 24-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 3d November, 1842, at the late residence of Wm. E. Carver, deceased, three likely Mules, two Horses, Cattle, one Wagon, one Cart, one pair Timber Wheels, 15,000 to 20,000 feet Sawing, Household and Kitchen Furniture, two good Guns, together with many other articles.

☞Six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JONATHAN EVANS, Adm'r of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.

October 10, 1842. 24-3w

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the door of the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the first December next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

Lot in Fayetteville on the North East side of the Cross Street, West branch of Cape Fear River, joining Mrs. Winslow's and others.

Two Lots of Land, containing 5 acres, joining A. Elliot and others, on Cape Fear River.

Lot on the West corner of the Court of Equity.

☞Six months credit, with interest from sale, and with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

October 10, 1842. 24ts

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and commitment to Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He deserted at Fayetteville since in the upper part of Bladen county, making his escape with a negro man belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey, and has some appearance of being marked with the small pox, and has a chin has a hollow in it. He has a slight impediment in his speech, and walks with his head a little inclined forward. He had on a dark coat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3m

THE CALDWELL INSTITUTE,

For the care of the Presbytery of Orange.

THIS Institution is located in Greensborough, Guilford County, North Carolina.

The plan of Education embraces—

A complete course of English instruction.

The Greek and Roman Classics and Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Mythology and History.

A complete course of Mathematics, viz: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Navigation, Surveying, Heights and Distances, Analytic Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Natural Philosophy.

As this Institution the claims of English learning are fully acknowledged and provided for according-ly, so that not only Classical Students, but also such Scholars as do not intend to study the Classics, can pursue that extended instruction which will prepare them amply for the various avocations of active life.

Believing that every system of Education, not founded on Christian principles, must be defective, and in its nature and tendency subversive of the best interests of the community, the Trustees have made ample provisions for the Religious, as well as the Secular instruction of the youth committed to their care. Indeed, the grand design of the Presbytery, in establishing the CALDWELL INSTITUTE, is to furnish the friends of learning with a truly Christian Seminary, in which the Bible shall occupy its proper place, and the paramount claims of Christian Education be duly and fully recognized.

Every Student applying for admission is required to produce satisfactory testimonials that he possesses a good moral character.

The vacations are, six weeks from the 2d Wednesday of April, and four weeks from the 2d Wednesday of October.

Tuition, $20 per Session, payable in advance.

Board in respectable families varies from $7 to $10 per month.

The members of the Faculty are, Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature; S. C. Lindsley, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature; Rev. John A. Gretter, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Students can be prepared at the Caldwell Institute for admission into any of the classes of College.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. D. PAISLEY, *Sec'y.*

References.—His Excellency John M. Morehead, Governor of North Carolina; President and Faculty of the University of North Carolina.

October 14, 1842. 24-3w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a Note of $75, dated 5th or 6th of October, 1842, in favor of J. B. Boyd, made by Murdock Murchison and Alexander Murchison, payable one day after date, as the consideration for which said note was given has proved unsound, and we are determined not to pay it.

MURDOCK MURCHISON.
ALEXANDER MURCHISON.

Cumberland County, Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to alter the time of selling Lands and Negroes, from the first Monday in March and September, to the last Monday in February and August, in Montgomery County, so as to enable the Sheriff of said County to sell such property only on Mondays of the Superior Courts. *October* 8, 1842. 24-5w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to repeal the Law abolishing Juries in the Montgomery County Courts. *October* 5, 1842. 24-5w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature, to move the Public Buildings from Lumberton, in Robeson County, and locate the same at or near the centre of said County, where a suitable place may be found.

October 15, 1842. 24tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company of Cumberland County.

October 3 1842. 22tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature to move the Public Buildings from Lawrenceville, in Montgomery County, and locate the same at or as near the centre of said County as a suitable place may be found.

September 28, 1842. 23-6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to incorporate a Company to open and make navigable the run of Cholly Swamp, for boats, rafts, &c. of a moderate size, for a certain distance up said Swamp. W. H. BEATTY.

October 4, 1842. 23tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

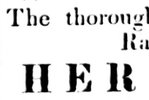
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

The thorough-bred and superior Race Horse,

HER CLINE,



Will make his Fall Season at the Stage Stable, near Scotch Grove, three miles North of Laurel Hill. His terms are—$6 the single visit; $8 the Season, and $12 to insure a Mare to be in foal. In all cases where a Mare is exchanged or parted with, the person putting said Mare will be held responsible for the insurance money. An experienced Groom will be constantly in attendance. The utmost pains will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability will be incurred.

HER CLINE is a beautiful blood bay, fifteen hands three inches high, of fine form and substance, and of the purest blood. The family from which he descended were all highly prized for the saddle, harness or turf. He is a sure foal getter, and his colts are fine and docile. His terms are made to correspond with the pressure of the times. Persons wishing to breed from pure Stock, can avail themselves of the privilege by sending their mares to Her Cline. His Proprietor designs standing him in Richmond and Robeson during the ensuing Spring Season,—of which due notice will be given.

PEDIGREE.

Her Cline was sired by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Gallatin. Gallatin was by the imported horse Bedford, his dam by the imported horse Knowsley, one of the best sons of Sir Peter Teazle by Highflier. Bedford was by Dungannon, one of the best sons of the English Eclipse; his dam, Fairy, by Highflier. Bedford sired the dams of Bertrand and Kosciusko. Gallatin was purchased when two years old by Col. Wm. Alston, of South Carolina, for four thousand dollars. The distinguished sire of Her Cline, Old Sir Archie, it is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of. He has left the best and most extensive stock of any horse, native or imported, that ever stood in the United States. Her Cline is the only son living of that celebrated horse Old Sir Archie. Her Cline has four crosses of old King Herod, two through his sire and two through Gallatin, the aire of his dam.

The foregoing is deemed sufficient to satisfy any gentleman of the purity of Her Cline's blood. He was one of the best three mile horses on the turf until withdrawn. His racing may be seen by referring to the Turf Register.

HUGH McLEAN.

Scotch Grove, Sept. 2, 1842. 23-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage. W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

ENGLISH TEACHER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of Virginia, who has had several years' experience in teaching the usual branches of a *liberal* English Education, and who can produce the highest testimonials of literary capacity and moral character, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some healthy and moral community in North Carolina. Communications, *post paid*, addressed to T. S. C., Ritchieville, Dinwiddie county, Va., will meet with prompt attention. A young gentleman, who is anxious to take charge of an Elementary School, can also be heard of by addressing as above.

October 1, 1842. 23-6w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John Calloway of Ashe County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant.

Jonathan Cook of Guilford County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant.

William Eller of Ashe County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant. By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

October 8, 1842. 23-3w

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

Miss BINGHAM'S School will be resumed on Monday next, the 3d of October.

September 28, 1842. 21-6w

P. TAYLOR

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.,

(Pronounced to be the most tasteful assortment of Goods in the market,) embracing a large and general selection, suitable for town and country trade consisting of

Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Negro Cloths, Calicoes, Merinos, Muslin-de-Laines, Challys, fashionable Silks, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets, Hats and Caps (fur, seal skin, glazed, &c.,) HARDWARE and CUTLERY, fine Crockery, fine double barrel Guns, iron and steel Nails, (cut and wrought,) White Lead in Oil, Window Glass, (8 by 10 and 10 by 12,) Cotton Bagging and Rope; in short, nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Call and examine the Stock. Prices low, as usual.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-6w

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of this County, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842, a runaway negro Woman slave, supposed to be about 21 or 22 years of age, of a very black complexion. She is 5 feet 4 inches in height, rather slender in her proportions, and one of the teeth in the left side of her upper jaw is missing. Her name is supposed to be JUDITH, though a very serious accident, which occurred soon after her apprehension, has rendered her unable to speak, and deprived us of the means of obtaining from her the usual information. The owner of the said Slave is requested to come forward, pay prison charges, and reclaim his property. JOHN A. ROWLAND,
Sheriff of Robeson County.

Lumberton, October 3, 1842. 23tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of

FINE & COMMON CROCKERY,

Embracing a variety of the latest French and English patterns, viz:—

Tea Sets of plain and raised figured China, and white, blue and green Granite; Dinner Sets of white and blue figured Granite; Plates, white, blue, green, brown, pink and sprigged; Ditto white, blue, green, brown, pink and sprigged; China Coffee sets; Pickles, white and sprigged; Bakers, white, blue, brown, green and pink; Soup Tureens, white and blue Granite; Gravy Tureens, white, blue, brown and sprigged; Bowls, white, blue, brown, green, pink and sprigged; Cups, Coffee and Tea, raised figured China; Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, every variety; Ewers and Basins; Chambers; Mugs, white, blue, brown and pink; Twifflin, blue edged; Muffins, ditto; Dinners, ditto; Teas, painted and figured; Tumblers, painted; Mugs, ditto; Glass Tumblers, fine and common quality; Do. Molasses Jugs; Do. Saltcellars; Do. Nappiers.

Sugars, loaf, lump and brown; Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Nails; Steel; Collins' Axes; Steelyards; Table and Tea Spoons; Table Cutlery, fine and common; Gun Locks, 20 dozen; Shovels; Spades; Brooms; Buckets; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Wagon Boxes; Trace and Halter Chains; 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in bottles and bladders; Tow and Jute Bale Rope; Tow and Hemp Cotton Bagging, 40 to 44 inches; Baling Twine; Sole Leather; Powder, Shot and Lead; Hollow-Ware; 125 reams large and small size Wrapping Paper; Table Salt in boxes; Starch, Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Principe Cigars, (Steamboat brand;) Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Spirits Turpentine; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; British Oil; Godfrey's Cordial; Cayenne Pepper; Brimstone; Epsom Salts; Alum; Saltpetre; Lampblack; Copal Varnish; Copperas; Saleratus; Spanish Brown; Annatto; Indigo; Madder; Blacking; Mustard; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Camphor; Castile, Almond and common Bar Soap; 17 cases gentlemen's fine and common Fur and Silk Hats; Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Sealskin and Selette Caps; 10 cases Men's thick Brogans and Russets; Willow, Amazon, Silk and Straw Bonnets; blue, black and steel-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Muslin-de-Lains; Orleans Cloth; Circassians; Calicoes; Cambrics; black and blue Silks; Satin Taglionis; Flannels; Buffalo and Pilot Cloths; Bed Ticking; Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Umbrellas; Negro Blankets; Cotton and Plaid Shawls; metal, horn and lasting Buttons; ball and spool Cotton Thread.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

October 5, 1842 22-tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WILLIAM E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21-6w

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class O, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 29th of October, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	$1,750
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,000	15 Prizes of	500
	&c.	&c.	&c.

13 drawn numbers out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets $100 00
Ditto do 22 Half do 50 00
Ditto do 22 Quarter do 25 00

☞All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

September 22, 1842. 21-td-pd

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

FROM LONGFELLOW'S "VOICES OF THE NIGHT."

A PSALM OF LIFE.

What the heart of the Young Man said to the Psalmist.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act.—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time;

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TROPIC.

TYLER LITERATURE.

While poking over a file of exchange papers yesterday, we happened to stumble upon a Tyler paper published in Philadelphia. Tyler papers, in any shape, are decided curiosities, but the paper to which we have alluded, is of a character so perfectly queer, that we cannot avoid making an extract or two from it, "just for grandeur." We have thought heretofore that the papers of our neighbor Snethen and of John Jones were perfect triumphs in their way, but the Philadelphia concern bears off the palm of victory without a struggle. How magnificent is the following announcement of the sale of an entire edition of a Tyler paper!

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS RUSH!

Edition run out.—Great Disappointment!!

On Wednesday, our office was fairly taken by storm. Our whole edition went off in an hour and a half and from three o'clock until the doors were closed there was an incessant rush for papers. Nothing like it has been seen since the bursting up of the Girard Bank with its anxious crowds. That catastrophe presented a similarity of appearance, but oh! how different the occasion!—how different the *moral* of the scene! In one case, the vast concourse was collected to mourn or triumph over an expiring financial humbug—in the other case, the throng of citizens had gathered at the fountain of Democratic truth to refresh their souls with the sacred streams, and perfect themselves in that knowledge which leads to temporal salvation!!!!!

In continuation of the same article, the editor indulges in this most delightful and refreshing comparison:

Yesterday we added another thousand to our edition, but every copy went off like the last rose of summer!!!!

Wipe our nose with two pocket handkerchiefs!

The concluding paragraph of the article, however, is the portion upon which the editor seems to have "laid himself out." Here it is as large as life:

What has Whiggery to hope in this city if our circulation should continue to increase as it has done lately? What can the united force of the Whig papers do against our single arm? In all the might and majesty of TRUTH, we step forward, scatter their forces, crush them like pismires break them to pieces like vessels of potter's clay, grind them up like *blue glass* BOTTLES, and exterminate their leaders as some of their ancestors endeavored to exterminate our fathers of the Revolutionary army!—Whiggery can no more stand before the truthfulness of the Evening Express than copper foil can withstand the effects of aquafortis.

Let neighbor Snethen and the immortal John Jones hide their diminished heads.—This fresh champion in the field, single handed and alone, is about to annihilate the whole Whig party, without mercy. In other words, he is about to grind the Whigs up, to use his own nervous and eloquent phrase, *like blue glass* BOTTLES! and we suppose that must be equivalent to total annihilation. If this same editor would only exercise a little forbearance, and grind us up like WHITE glass bottles, we might possibly recover in the course of time. But to be "crushed like pismires," and "ground like BLUE glass bottles," is evidently, to use a strictly legitimate Tyler phrase, "running the thing into the ground." We hope a petition will be got up and presented forthwith to this awful fellow, humbly begging the exercise of a slight degree of forbearance. It is plain that the Whigs must save themselves by humility, and the sooner they fall upon their marrow bones, and lift their hands in supplication, the better for all parties concerned.

Milk.—The Erie railroad brought to the city of New York 93,000 quarts of milk, during the month of September. The milk is bought in Orange county at two cents, and sold to dealers on arrival here, at four cents a quart. The road earned in the whole, during the month, $10,800, of which $6,600 was for freight, and $4,200 for passengers. The milk produced, at half a cent a quart, $468. The weight of the milk was ninety-three tons.

"Well, Miss," said a knight of the birchen rod, "can you decline a kiss?" "Yes, sir, said the girl, dropping a perplexed curtsey, "I can,—but I would rather not."

AN ALABAMA COURT SCENE.

"Judge, the fellers are all here now; let's open court!" said a man in a calico suit, (shirt, pantaloons and jacket,) as the door was thrown open, and some twelve or thirteen promiscuous looking persons were marshalled into the old barn.

It was about noon-day, and all the morning had been ornamentally obscured by a soaking shower. The complainant, defendant, witnesses, and all in any way connected with the case, had travelled seven miles to find this only spot in a large region where justice was assumed to be under legal distribution. Into the county court room they came, all soaking wet, and nearly every man with the stump of a bad smelling cigar in his mouth. Two or three were very drunk, and lay right down on benches and boxes about the places, to go to sleep.—One man had thought enough to kindle a fire, gathering such material as was at hand, and around this the rest of the party gathered to get themselves partially dry. It was a September day, and though not very cold, a dry jacket was more comfortable than a wet one.

"Who opens the case?" said the Judge, as he turned over an empty box made to carry dry-goods, and lying useless in a corner of the place.

A fellow standing before the fire, turned round and said, "Why Judge if you mean that dry-good case, it is open already?"

Then there was a laugh, and as the Judge sat down, another man asked him if he was going to keep the *prisoners' box* all to himself?

The deputy constable then said "he'd be d——d if the court should'nt be kept in order," ordering, at the same time, Bill Bruce to give him a cigar.

The counsel for the plaintiff next came forward, and was commencing an eloquent address, when the Judge stopped him in a familiar way, expressing an urgent and almost immediate necessity for a chew of tobacco.

"I does not chew, Judge," said the attorney.

"I know you *does*," replied the Judge. The defendant then stepped forward, and politely supplied the Judge with tobacco.

After this the trial went on, and an accompaniment of most ludicrous incidents prevailed. One of the witnesses when wanted, was so sound asleep on a bench, that the two lawyers and the constable, with their united efforts could'nt wake him. When at last aroused, he told the whole court to go to h—ll, and lay down to go to sleep again.

An old sow rooted the door open; and came grunting into the court, surrounded by her brood of squealing pigs.

"Drive her out!" was the instantaneous decision of the Judge.

"Have mercy on the widow and the fatherless!" exclaimed a hiccuping drunken fellow on a bench.

"Judge," said the counsel for the defendant "your time I know is precious, as must be the case with so able and valuable a member of society. This case is perfectly clear, and I know your learning and lucid intellect pierced through it at the first glance. For me to argue, would be not only a waste of my own time, but an insult to your penetration. Much might be said, but nothing is needed. Before any other Judge I would lay down the rules of law, but here I know they have been deeply studied and wisely understood. I look around me and behold an humble house of logs, yet I see before me the spirit of truth, the unpurchasable distributor of law, and the old tenement rises before my mental vision proud and beautiful as a majestic temple of Justice. Judge, I have a bottle of prime old Monongahela in my pocket; for the respect I bear your character, allow me to make you a present of it."

"*Verdict for the defendant!*" said the Judge.—*N. O. Picayune.*

We were, a day or two since, very much amused in a hotel with a joke that Wyman, the ventriloquist, played on a countryman who had called for a julap. He had no sooner raised the glass to his lips than he thought he heard a dog at his heels—he turned around to look, but discovered nothing—the second attempt with the glass had the same effect, except that the supposed dog growled more savagely—the countryman stared more wildly than before, exclaiming, "What's that?" A voice was heard from the glass, saying, "I'm rum, and rum is the devil." Down dropped the glass of rum, the countryman crying out, "By hoky, I'll not taste rum again." We think that Wyman deserves a premium for his aid in the temperance cause.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

An Interesting Scene.—The Washingtonians had a mass convention at Medina, Ohio, last week. During its progress, Judge Smith, who had, about a year previous, been divorced from his wife, for his intemperate habits, and brutal neglect and abuse of his family, made a speech, at the close of which, *he was re-united to his wife.*—the minister exclaiming, "what God had re-joined, let neither *man* nor *alcohol* sever!" Who will say that temperance is not of God?

Advance of Civilization.—The New Orleans Picayune says that two Choctaws living in the parish of Rapides, in Louisiana, fought a deadly duel a few days ago. The weapons were rifles; the muzzles were placed within six inches of each combatant's breast, and at the firing, which was simultaneous, both fell dead.

Talent.—What we want in natural abilities may generally and easily be made up in industry, as a dwarf may keep pace with a giant, if he will but move his legs a little faster. "Mother," said the Spartan boy, going to battle, "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it," was the reply.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE DIFFERENCE.

In 1841, the Whigs carried the State of Tennessee by 3,224 majority over the strongest and most popular Locofoco in it, electing their Governor and a majority of the Legislature. (They had 39 to 36 in the House, while their opponents had 13 to 12 in the Senate.) On this Legislature devolved the imperative duty of electing two Members of the U. S. Senate, both seats from the State being vacant, and Tennessee without any representation in that body.—The uniform usage, if not the positive law of the State, prescribed an election by Joint Ballot of the two Houses; and besides it was obvious that an election could be made by Houses politically opposed in no other way. Accordingly the Whig House promptly passed a Joint Resolution to go into Joint Ballot on a specified day, and the Senate, after much delay, ultimately concurred in it—the Locofoco Speaker (who represents a Whig District) voting with the Whigs to carry it. The day came; so did the Whig Members of the two Houses; so some of the Locofocos; but the mass of their Members, especially of the Senate, *refused to be present or to go into an election;* and a law of the State requiring two-thirds of each House to form a quorum in Joint Ballot, no business could be transacted, no election made. Repeated attempts were made, with this identical result, and the Whigs had to give it up, and leave the State without representatives in the Senate of the Union, where measures vitally affecting her interests were constantly under discussion. The Locofocos would do nothing unless the Whigs would give them one of the two Senators, and take for the second such a *quasi* Whig as *they* had selected.

Every effort to secure an election, based on the rights of the majority, was contemptuously rejected. The Locos first bantered for a general resignation of the Senate and an appeal to the People. The Whigs agreed to it; but then the challengers changed their ground, and said the *House* must resign also! "Well," said the Whigs, "suppose we consent to give up the clear majority in the House and Joint Ballot that we now have—to stake all against nothing—we demand one condition of you—namely, *if we beat you again, you must assure us that you will* THEN *come into Joint Ballot* and allow us to elect our Senators." "No, sirs," said the Locos, "we will make no promises." "Then what use in our resigning?" said the Whigs, "we will stand where we are, and insist that you perform your duty."

Here was a simple resistance of the minority (calling themselves *Democrats*) to the rule of the majority, both Popular and Legislative. There was no resigning—no appeal to the People. The minority, elected for two years, determined to keep the State for so long unrepresented in the Senate unless the majority would succumb to their dictation. And how much has this anarchism hurt the Locofoco party? Not the first vote, locally or any how.

A case not wholly dissimilar has since been presented in Ohio. There the Whigs were in a *minority* in the Legislature, (17 to 19 in the Senate, 35 to 37 in the House,) though claiming a majority on the Popular vote. This Legislature assembles to District the State for Members of Congress.—The majority (themselves a majority only by virtue of a most unfair Legislative Apportionment) devise with great labor and tribulation a plan which will give them, with less than half the Popular Vote, *fourteen* to *seven* of the Members of Congress. To do this, they are forced to make the Districts grossly unequal in population and shamefully distorted and monstrous in shape—some of them nearly a hundred miles long and of slender width—many crooking and skipping here and there in order to pile the strong Whig Counties together, and bury the weak ones under stronger Locofoco. The Whigs, after resisting, protesting, remonstrating against this flagrant injustice—this virtual subversion of the first principle of Republican Government, were at last driven to the extreme step of *resigning their seats*, and thus leaving each House without a quorum—of course, incompetent to consummate the meditated iniquity. They argued—"There is no urgency about this matter; the Districts may just as well be made by the next Legislature so soon to be chosen; and the Members elected at the next regular Election, two months before they will be required to take their seats. We simply appeal from fraud to the People, and by a step which we have each a right to take—that of resigning the trusts committed to us by the People. What harm can there be in this?"

Now we see in this a precedent which may be grossly, dangerously abused; yet we think the hazard of the step must always be so great that its repetition is little likely to be frequent. We might or might not have counselled its adoption; having been done without our knowledge, we wished our Ohio friends well out of it, and would have helped them through if in our power. Yet this step, so little exceptionable in itself, has cost the Whigs the State! The cry of "Treason!" so fiercely raised and re-echoed by our opponents, has alarmed thousands of Whigs; they dreaded to be drawn into sanctioning a dangerous or anarchical precedent; they have said little, but withheld their influence and in many cases staid away from the Polls—and thereby given a temporary triumph to Locofocoism.

Such is the radical difference between the parties. The Locofocos would not have lost a vote by taking such a course under similar circumstances; the Whigs have lost thousands, and thereby the State. Hereafter they will be very careful how they do any thing which can even be tortured into the appearance of resisting lawful authority.

In Ohio, three Loco-Foco counties having 13,511 voters elect *seven* Representatives, one for every 2,000 voters, while four Whig counties having 21,953 voters, elect but four Members, or less than one to each 5,000! This is the basest robbery of the people ever called *Democracy!*—*N. Y. Tribune.*

At Cincinnati on the 6th instant, flour was selling at the canal at $2 68.

A DISREGARDED VOICE.

The Jacksonians, who still deny that the Hero and his Experiments had any thing to do with the present state of the currency, are certainly rather oblivious historians: of older facts, they know nothing, and can remember not even what has happened to themselves. Now, we beg leave to recall to them the following memorable warning, given them in the very midst of their Money Reforms, the year after the Removal of the Deposites. Never was prophecy more solemn, more clear, or more precisely met by the event. Look! listen! compare!

In 1835, while the country was apparently in a state of extraordinary prosperity, Henry Clay used the following language in a public speech:

"There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments to warn them by its information and operations of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent and almost daily multiplying in seasons of prosperity, will make free and unrestrained emissions! All the channels of circulation will be gorged! Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistible! Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, as come it must, the banks acting without concert and without guide, obeying the law of self-preservation, will all at the same time call in their issues: the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, wide spread ruin, and an explosion of the general banking system, or the establishment of a new bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

Never was political or commercial prediction more signally or more sadly accomplished!

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1842.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Webster informs us in his late speech that the lamented General Harrison invited him to take a place in his Cabinet, offering him the choice, but expressed a wish he would go into the Treasury Department. Does the Secretary of State mean to convey the idea that Gen. Harrison preferred him to any other person? I think that is just what he is desirous of making the American people believe, but I take leave to say that I am of opinion, and perhaps it is susceptible of proof, that General Harrison was indisposed to allow Mr. Webster a seat in the Cabinet at all, and would not have written him a line on such a subject, if Mr. Clay, whose advice the noble and brave old man asked, had not urged it upon him. Why, then, did not Mr. Webster say that at the instance of the great western statesman, (who could have had the choice of places in the Cabinet,) General Harrison invited him to his counsel? I am unacquainted with Mr. Clay, personally, and, of course, have no information from him or any of his immediate friends on the subject but if Mr. Webster or any of his friends should deny what I have said, I may possibly be able to bring forward a living witness, of elevated character, to prove that Gen. Harrison, before he went to Washington, said he himself did not wish Mr. Webster as a member of his Cabinet, but Mr. Clay advised that he should be offered a place, and he thought Mr. Clay's opinion should be respected. Mr. Webster must know that Mr. Clay did advise it, and if the former had a particle of magnanimity he would have mentioned it in his speech at Faneuil Hall, instead of endeavoring to make the ignorant believe that Gen. Harrison first of all, and of his own free will, invited him to take choice, &c.

By the way, the speech to which I have alluded, is not much of a Tyler speech after all, but as it is in opposition to Henry Clay for the Presidency, it may have the effect to secure $9000 outfit and $9000 per annum till 4th March, 1845. Mr. Cass is coming home, and thereby hangs a tail. When Mr. Webster said in the great speech that Mr. Tyler had three years more to serve, he must have been thinking of *"three times nine"*—say $27,000 and outfit $9000—total, $36,000. Mr. Berrien said, in his speech in New York, it was untrue that Mr. Tyler was fastened upon us for 3 years. Thank God! *it is untrue*, and if Mr. Webster do not hurry off to St. Cloud pretty soon, outfit and salary will not be over $27,000, all told. After his recent movement, the sooner he quits the country the better for his own fame.

A TRUE WHIG.

THE PLOT DISCOVERED.

The "Illinois State Register," published at Springfield, copies from the "Morning Post," an article, in which the Editor expresses his preference for Mr. Calhoun as the Presidential Candidate, and subjoins the following remarks: "We like the spirit and temper, with which the Morning Post takes up Mr. Calhoun, firmly sustaining him, and at the same time doing justice to the other distinguished men of the Democratic party, whose names will come before the Convention for the Presidency. If nominated, Mr. Calhoun would readily get the vote of Illinois. His Land Bill is more popular, than any measure of the kind ever put forth in Congress. We yet hope to see it the law of the land."

These remarks give us an inkling of the Loco Foco policy, in relation to the Public Lands. The Democracy of *this* State, have been greatly distressed at the Whig policy of distributing the proceeds of the sales of these Lands among all the States, but Mr. Calhoun is the favorite of that party in Illinois, because of his Bill to cede the Public Lands to those few States in which they lie. True, he proposes that when the States shall have sold them, they shall pay into the Treasury of the Union a certain portion of the purchase money, until the Lands shall have been in market a given number of years; after which, if unsold, they are to belong to the States absolutely. There is, therefore, the strongest temptation not to sell. Besides, by the application of the process of repudiation, or Mr. Calhoun's favorite remedy of Nullification, the receiving States might become sole proprietors at once. In every aspect, it is a Bill to give away the Public Lands, to a few States, in return for Presidential votes. The South is to be caught with Free Trade theories, which no one hopes or expects to see in practice, and illusory professions of a rigid application of the Land proceeds, in aid of Direct Taxes; but the great Leviathan of the West is not to be fished for with a less tempting bait than the vast Public Domain.

Raleigh Register.

As Usual.—After losing the spring elections, and thereby a United States Senator, the Whigs of Connecticut have rallied and carried the small elections of the State, just to show that they might have carried the other but for their apathy and unpardonable indifference.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The scarcity of money and the almost total stoppage of monetary exchanges have reduced the prices of Southern products to a ruinous depression. Three hundred bales of cotton sold in New Orleans a few days ago at 6½ cents. When will the country exhaust the store of blessings conferred on it by the ever-to-be-admired Jacksonian dynasty?—*National Intelligencer.*

The Globe continues to attack the late treaty with England, and through these attacks, aims its blows at Mr. Calhoun for voting for it! Of late the Globe seems to go on the side of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. The Madisonian sees this, and thus closes a long article upon the subject:

"As we intimated, the other day, a partisan war will soon be made against the treaty. The Missouri Legislature will strike the first blow. Let our readers mark the prediction. It is not a war against the Administration—it is not a war against Mr. Webster—but it is intended, however insidiously, as a DEATH BLOW TO JOHN CATALINE CALHOUN."

The Globe used to call Mr. Calhoun the modern "Cataline," and it is to this the Madisonian significantly alludes, in quoting that name as above.

Henry Clay will carry this State like a flash, there is no mistake about it. Why, before two years are over, the Central Bank alone will crush our opponents. No party with a bare and lean majority of two thousand can stagger under such a growing and accumulating weight, as that, much less the *rush* with which we shall open the Presidential campaign. Hurrah for the Whigs! Hurrah for old HARRY OF THE WEST! Down with the Central Bank!—and down with the party that preaches hard money and floods the country with shinplasters!

Savannah Republican.

American pins.—The New York Tribune says that among the novel products of American skill and industry exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, are American pins, made by the Howe Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Connecticut. They are all the usual sizes, but differ from the imported pin mainly in this, that they are solid-headed—that is, the pin and head are one and indivisible. The pins are twice the stiffness of the English, and the point of exceeding fineness, owing to improvements in the method of manufacturing. They are of admirable quality and finish, and are afforded cheaper than pins ever have been before—[three hundred for five cents.] The establishment now turns out over one million pins per day, and is prepared to supply promptly the whole Union. The duty on this article was raised from twenty to thirty per cent. by the new tariff, and made specific, and the company have since reduced the price of pins in the market five cents per pack. So much for protection to home industry.—*Baltimore American.*

DANGERS OF ELECTIONEERING.

The Picayune rejoices in the possession of a live Yankee, as a correspondent, who having wandered as far south as Louisiana, peddling notions, has settled down somewhere in the Caddo country, or some other undiscovered region of that State, and there concluded to run for Congress. The following extract from a letter to the editor of the Picayune, describing one of his electioneering tours, is a specimen of the luck he had in the delightful business:

"Wall, I put up with a first rate good natured old feller, that I met in the billiard room, and when we got to his house 'twas just dusk. We went in, and was introduced to his wife, a fine, fat woman, that looked as if she got fat on laffin, her face was so full of fun. After a while arter I talked 'bout my little gal, and about the garden and so on, in come some three or four little children, laffin and skippin along as merry as crickets. There war'nt no candle lit, but I could see they was fine looking fellers, and I started for the saddle bags, in which I had put a lot of sugar candy for the babies as I went along. "Come here" says I, "you little rogue—come along here and tell me what your name is." The oldest came up to me, and says he, 'my name's Peter Smith, sir.'

'And what's your name?' says I to the next.

'Bob Smith, sir.'

'The next said his name was Bill Smith,' and the fourth 'Tommy Smith.' Wall, I got 'em up on my knees and kissed 'em over and over again, gin 'em a lot of sugar candy, and old Miss Smith was so tickled that she laffed all the time. Mister Smith looked on, but did'nt say much. 'Why,' says I 'Miss Smith I would'nt take a good deal for them four boys if I had 'em—they are so beautiful and sprightly.'

'No,' says she, laffin 'I set a good deal by 'em, but we spile 'em tu much.'

'O no,' says I, 'they're raal well behaved children: and by grashus,' says I, pretending to be startled by a sudden idea, 'what *strikin* resemblance 'tween them boys and their father!' and I looked at Mr. Smith; I never *did* see nothin equal to it,' says I—'your eyes, mouth, forrard; *a perfect picture* on you, sir,' says I, tapping the oldest one on the pate. I tho't Miss Smith would have died a laffin; her arms fell down by her side, and her head fell back, and she shook the hull house laffin.

'Du you think so, Curnel Jones?' says she, and looked towards Mister Smith, and I thought she'd gone off in a fit.

'Yes,' says I 'I du, raally now,'

'Ha, ha, haw—w—w—w!' says Mr. Smith, kinder laff laffin, 'you're tu hard upon me, Curnel, with your jokes.'

'I aint a jokin at all,' says I, 'they'er handsum children and they *du* look wonderfully like you.'

Just then a gal brought in a light, and I'll be darned if the little brats did'nt turn out to be *mullattoes* every one on 'em, and their heads as curley as the blackest niggers!! Mister and Miss Smith never had no children, and they sort o' petted them little niggers for play things!—I never felt so streaked in my life as I did when I see how things stood. If I had'nt kissed the little nasty things, I could a got over it, but kissen on 'em showed that I was in earnest, (though I was soft soaping on 'em as I thought all the time) and how to get out of the scrape I did'nt know. Miss Smith laffed so hard when she saw how confused I looked, that she most suffocated. A little while afterwards there was a hull faunmerly of relations arrived from the city, and turned the matter off, but the next morning I could see't Mister Smith did'nt like the remembrance on't at all, and I dont't believe he'll vote for me when the election comes on. I 'spect Miss Smith will keep the old feller under with that joke a good while."

THE CROTON WATERWORKS.

In order to understand the real magnitude and value of the Croton Waterworks, our readers may refer to the following article from the New York Commercial Advertiser. The work, as the editor observes, is worthy in its conception and design to form an era in history, from the utility, vastness, and simplicity of the undertaking. For centuries to come it will stand a noble monument of the enterprise, art, and science of the present generation. No population of three hundred thousand ever before executed such a plan—not undertaken to mark a field of battle—nor, like the vast walls of China, Rome, or of modern Paris, in preparation for defence in war. On the contrary, the Croton aqueduct regards the health, temperance, and happiness of myriads of the present generation, and of ages to come. Annexed is the brief historical and descriptive account, which is full of interest:

"The work was commenced in July, 1835 and the whole amount of expenditure since (Aug. 8) has been $7 606,213 84. Here are some of the principal items:

Aqueducts, reservoirs, bridges, &c.	$6,370,587
Salaries of engineers, &c.	503 042
Law expenses,	16,133
Real estate purchased,	349 932

"The whole line is divided into one hundred and one sections, generally half a mile long, and the first is the Croton dam, by which the Croton water is collected. This embankment is 250 feet long, 65 high, and 55 wide at the top, and is made of hydraulic stone masonry. The beautiful sheet of water thus formed has been named the Croton River Lake, to distinguish it from the artificial reservoirs; it covers four hundred acres of land, and will contain six hundred millions of gallons. This will allow a discharge of thirty-five millions of gallons every day, an ample supply for a long time to come. Other dams can increase the quantity if it shall be ever needed.

"In the distance of 25 miles through Westchester county are passed an arch bridge of 88 feet, 12 tunnels or excavations under ground for the aqueduct, the aggregate length of which is 4,406 feet; 32 ventilators and four waste-weirs for the discharge of surplus water; and all are finished at an expense of about four millions of dollars. At section 86 the aqueduct crosses the Harlem river; here a bridge is now building for this purpose, which is indeed a Herculean task, requiring more skill and watchfulness than any part of the whole line. It will consist of seven arches, over land, and 50 feet span, with eight arches over water of 80 feet span, and when finished will nearly equal in dimensions any bridge in the world. Its cost is estimated at one million of dollars, and its elevation is so great as not to impede the navigation of the stream; thus taking care of posterity and the wants of our metropolis when she shall have extended to the Harlem river. Some idea of this vast undertaking may be formed from the fact that the excavation for one pier has been carried 34 feet below the surface of the water, and then, a rock foundation not having been reached, 240 piles, from 30 to 40 feet long, were driven in for the purpose. Several piers have been already carried, by the aid of coffer dams, from four to fifteen feet above high water mark.

"Nearer the city there are more than 1,200 feet of tunnels cut through rock for two lines of iron pipes, 36 inches in diameter. Section 26 embraces the receiving reservoir at Yorkville—an immense structure, covering a surface of 32 acres, resembling an inland lake, and containing 158 millions of gallons. The walls and embankments are of the most massive and durable construction, and the whole is enclosed by a beautiful iron railing. The next two miles from the connecting link with the distributing reservoir on Murray's hill. This is a beautiful spot, and an admirable piece of workmanship, of solid granite, in form square, but much smaller than the other reservoir. Around its elevated summit, 115 feet above mean tide, and 31 feet above the surface, is a noble and broad walk, affording a most extensive view of the city, the Hudson, and the surrounding country.

"The work south of the distributing reservoir consists in laying pipes to supply the lower part of the city with the water. More than 100 miles have been finished, and 30 more are yet to be added. Splendid public fountains will be built in our principal squares and public places, furnishing a supply of water to the poor, and highly ornamental to the city. Those at Union Square and the Park are now in operation: the basin of the latter forms a circle 100 feet in diameter, with a turf bank, and the jets rise to a height of 55 feet. The former has a basin 60 feet in diameter, and three feet deep, with various jets 60 feet high; the most imposing of which presents the form of a wheat sheaf, resembling one in the court of the Palais Royal at Paris. Both fountains are strikingly beautiful, and few in the world are of equal dimensions.

"The whole length of the aqueduct is 32 miles; its foundation is stone, and a bed or concrete made from broken granite and hydraulic stone, the sides are of hammered stone, and the floor an inverted arch of brick eight inches thick; the upper arch the same. On the 8th of June last the superintendents went through the aqueduct on foot, and the whole being found complete, on the 22d the water was admitted to the depth of 18 inches. 'The Croton Maid,' a small boat prepared for the purpose, and holding four persons, was then placed in the aqueduct, and navigated its entire length by some of the same party. This novel voyage was made sometimes at a depth of 75 feet below, and then again 80 feet above, the natural surface of the earth, at the rate of a mile in 40 minutes, the velocity of the current. When four feet deep this will probably reach two miles per hour.

"On the 27th the water was admitted into the immense receiving reservoir in the presence of a large assemblage, including the Mayor, Governor, Military, Firemen, &c. &c. To this basin the stream was admitted on the 4th day of July, amidst general and imposing demonstrations of public joy.

"Since then the water has continued to flow about two feet deep through the aqueduct, delivering into the receiving reservoir twelve millions of imperial gallons per day, and as yet only five or six millions in the pipes; nor has any defect been found in any section of the work. The Harlem bridge is alone unfinished, and it will require a vigorous prosecution of that work to finish it in two and a half years. In the mean time the temporary pipes used there answer every purpose for the passage of the water. Over twelve millions of dollars is the estimated cost of the entire work when done. From ten to twelve dollars is the rate charged per annum to families for the use of the water; its own force carries the stream into the highest stories of the most elevated buildings. The names of Major Douglass and his successor John B. Jervis, Esq., the engineers, will be connected with the Croton aqueduct as long as it endures. We have heard of the 'seven wonders of the world.' This may justly be considered the eighth; and, although last in time, it is amongst the foremost for its magnitude, expense, and public utility."

The American Almanac for 1843, has been issued; being the 14th volume of the work. Besides statistics respecting the U. States, the present number contains an abstract of the Bankrupt Law and of the Tariff bill; an estimate of the agricultural products of the country in 1841, by Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents; Eclipses in 1843, latitude and longitude, and an ephemeris of the Sun; and also Espy's philosophy of Storms and a summary of objections to the same.

Receipt for the Ladies.—Cream may be frozen by simply putting it into a glass vessel, and then placing the whole in an old bachelor's bosom.

A celebrated writer on sight, says, that the wearing of veils permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavours of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibrations of that too common article of dress.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Henry, Grimes, arrived here from Labacca Bay, Texas, on Friday night. Captain Grimes reports, verbally, that Gen. Burleson, with 1100 troops, had pursued the Mexicans under Gen. Wall from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina. Burleson but awaited a reinforcement to attack them there.

Capt. Caldwell, of the Santa Fe Expedition, had a brush with Wall and his troops within twenty miles of San Antonio, east of the river Sewilla. The Mexicans surrounded Caldwell and his party, which numbered about 100. The brave fellow knew too much about Mexican treachery to surrender to them. He and his party fought their way through them; they killed 100 Mexicans, wounded 100 more, and lost not a man themselves.

A company of 50 men from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforce Capt. Caldwell's company, were cut off by the Mexicans, and 40 of them killed, 7 prisoners and 3 escaped.

It was currently reported that Austin had been burned by the Mexicans, though it is very doubtful if such be the fact.

We are pained to learn that the noble-hearted young Van Ness, who, with our associate Mr. Kendall, had suffered all the punishments and privations of a Mexican captivity, was made prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had been adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother, and was, with another man whose name we did not hear, taken out by order of Gen. Wall and shot down!

Is there not retributive justice for such acts of unmitigated cruelty as this?

N. O. Picayune, 16th inst.

FATAL DUEL.

A Duel was fought in New Orleans on the 1st instant, between Midshipman Culp, of the Texan Navy, and a Mr. White, in which the former received a wound, of which he died the following Monday.

The following article was found upon his person after he received his death wound; and was written, as has since been ascertained, but a few minutes before he appeared on the field from whence he was borne, so soon to be a lifeless corpse. They may well be regarded as an emanation from the grave.

Thoughts before Fighting a Duel.—Can any one set down and coolly and calmly think on *death*, without a thrill vibrating every nerve? To think that only a few, very few moments may elapse before his immortal soul will be winging its flight to worlds unknown, and knows not whether it will take its place amidst a bright throng of angels, or drag its weary way to the dark and fiery abyss prepared for such as I! My God! Such thoughts are enough to rack the soul and make the stoutest nerves quail! To bring the haughty and the proud to their knees, and in humble penitence and supplication ask forgiveness of the God who made them! *I am morally and religiously opposed to duelling!* It does not prove that one is a gentleman, or a brave man, neither does it give satisfaction of an insult; for, to receive an insult and ball, also, is very poor satisfaction to a man of feeling and of honor. Almost any man can raise physical courage enough to fight a duel, but few, alas! too few, are possessed of moral courage sufficient to stem the tide of public scorn, and walk erect through the myriads of hisses spit out by those who are too low in the scale of virtue and morality to respect it in any shape. I trust, and pray, that the public will not condemn the course I have pursued. There are situations, times and occasions, when men must act with boldness and firmness, to *command* respect from those with whom they are thrown. Into such a one am I thrown, and I sincerely trust that God will forgive me for the course that I have pursued.

FIELDING R. CULP.

Extract of a letter from Clarke County, Virginia.

"It appears to me that our monetary affairs are getting worse and worse. Our usually most moneyed men are now all borrowers—so far as their necessary and immediate purposes require. I have been in public business now more than a quarter of a century, and can say with truth that I have never known any thing to half equal the present pressure in the money market. To attempt to force collections is like tearing a man to pieces without being benefited—property will not bring a tithe of its ordinary value at a public sale. But when you find a man with money and without a soul, and unfortunately such there are, these times suit him exactly. Truly they are calculated to make the 'rich richer and the poor poorer.' Surely no country ever presented such an aspect; abounding in all the rich productions of the earth—at peace with all the world—neither *war, pestilence, nor famine*" stalking abroad in our land—yet, our wise men have so managed our matters as to empty our National Treasury and reduce the people to beggary and bankruptcy. In this we see the handywork of *Locofocoism.*"

Akr. Gazette.

Every branch of trade appears now to have suffered in turn. First the merchant felt the disasters of a disarrangement in trade—next the manufacturer and mechanic—but now the farmer. The produce of the country, taking every description, has never ranged lower than it does at present.—Flour, all sorts of grain, cotton and provisions, are selling at prices that afford the producer but a very small compensation for his investment of capital and labor. One great cause of this decline in prices, in our opinion is, the want of a sound and uniform currency.—*New York Express.*

The Detroit Daily Advertiser says a squirrel hunt took place near that city last Thursday week. The total killed was 3,360. Other papers notice like wholesale slaughters. The squirrels seem to abound this fall in unusual profusion all over the country. For some weeks past the woods in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, across the river, have literally swarmed with them. Within the last week or two they have crossed the Niagara to this side in immense numbers. The rapidity and width of the river have of course proved fatal to many of them, but little armies of them have nevertheless succeeded in gaining our shore, whence they pushed off South. On the Alleghany river, we are told, they are so numerous that it is not deemed worth while to waste powder and shot in killing them. Those wishing a squirrel pie stand on the banks of the stream and knock the little "varmint" on the head with a stick as they swim across. This apparent general emigration of the squirrels to the South is held by the Indians, and others knowing in such matters, to betoken a hard winter.

Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

A young man asked a lady one day what she thought of the marriage state in *general.* "Not knowing, can't tell," was the reply, "but if you and I were to put our heads together, I could soon give you a definite answer."

There is a man down east who has such a hatred to any thing appertaining to monarchy, that he won't wear a *crown* in his hat.

The Sunbeam of the Heart.—It was once said of a beautiful woman, that from her childhood she had ever spoken smilingly; as if the heart poured joy from the lips, and they turned it into beauty.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Whigs should be in no degree discouraged by the defeat which they have sustained in some States in which they had counted on victory. The great contest which will nerve every Whig who is worthy of the name to a prompt and efficient discharge of his duty, has scarcely commenced; and therefore it is not surprising that many should be found who are careless about going to the polls, or who are induced by some motive, originating in some local or personal considerations, to vote for political opponents. This was the case in some States in 1838 and 1839; and yet when the Presidential election took place they were found on the side of the Whigs by large majorities. As it was then, so will be in 1844. When the People are brought to a vote between the candidates for the Presidency, their polls will tell a tale far different from that which they have recently told. When they have to choose between one whose policy tends to the development of their immense resources and the protection of their labor, and another who would leave them, unsupported by their own Government, to contend against the immense capital and cheap labor of the Old World, their decision, we cannot doubt, will be such as might be expected from those who have an intelligent regard for their own interests and the welfare of their posterity.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

In six counties of Maryland the aggregate Whig majority is 1,164, and yet those very counties, by division in the Whig ranks, have returned to the house of Delegates 5 Locofocos and only 9 Whigs! Is not this too bad?—*True Whig.*

The amount of revenue which has accrued at the New York Custom-house for the three quarters of the present year, ending on the 30th ultimo, we understand to be greater than the amount for the whole of the year 1841—being, we learn, upwards of seven millions of dollars.

It is surmised by the New York Tribune that Mr. Webster will be offered the mission to France, in the place of Mr. Cass.

More Removals at the Philadelphia Custom House.—Fifteen day and night inspectors, one Assistant Storekeeper, one Weigher, surer, and two Captains of the Night Watch were removed by our Collector yesterday, and others appointed in their place.

Phil. Eve. Journal.

The wheat crop of the United States for the year 1842 is estimated at 110 millions of bushels, being about 25 millions of bushels more than that of 1841.

Virginia Tobacco and Corn Crops.—The Richmond Enquirer says—

The accounts from the Tobacco region of Virginia are extremely gloomy. It is said to be one of the worst crops which has been gathered for many years. It is inferior both in quality and quantity.

We understand also, that the crop of corn and fodder in several parts of the State threatens to be below the average.

Cash for Cotton.—The New Orleans Bulletin says: The funds intended for purchases of cotton begin now to arrive direct from Europe, the ship Georgiana, Captain Toole, from Liverpool, bringing $50,000 in specie to J. O. Johnson & Co.

Beware of Counterfeit Notes.—We learn that there is a large number of counterfeit $30 notes, purporting to be of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, in circulation. We have seen one of the notes and it is so badly executed that very little caution would suffice to detect the cheat.—*Petersburg Int.*

A Real Collar Man.—A journeyman harness maker of this city made *eighteen hundred collars* on Friday last, and finished the job before sundown. If he is not "a collar man" we don't know who has a right to be.

Wheeling Gazette.

Loss of a Russian Man-of-War.—A Russian ship of the line, a new 74, going from Archangel to the Baltic for her stores was lost on the coast of Norway, off Christiansand, with about 400 men. The wind was a high northerly gale, off the land, and it is not known whether she sprang a leak or was out of her reckoning.

An humble man, says a sensible writer, is like a good tree: the more full of fruit the branches are, the lower they bend.

Plain and Pithy Remarks.—I want no more than two minutes of your time, for I have very little to say; though if you attend to it, it may give you a great deal of peace. The best thing in the world is the assurance of a better. Our more immediate wants are food, raiment, and rest. If you would relish your food, labor to obtain it. If you would enjoy your raiment, pay for it before you put it on. If you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you! Do these things, and you will be pretty well off in this world. As to the next, if you have any desire to attain it, you must follow Him who hath said 'I am the way.'

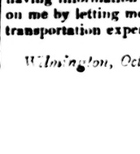
Times in Mississippi.—An agent of the Nashville Banks in Mississippi, who has notes to the amount of $60,000 to collect, has written home that he cannot even get money enough to pay his travelling expenses, and requesting that a small sum be forwarded him to pay his way.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber has just opened a School for boys, at the foot of Hay Mount.

D. B. McLAUCHLIN.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf



THE Schr. Althea Cornelius, arrived in this place about the 9th September, and brought a small COOKING STOVE and apparatus, for which there was no bill of lading; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. There are also two bundles, or eight side rails for bedsteads missing; which Messrs. Carroll & Keenan, of Duplin county, have bills of lading for by this vessel. Any person having information of the same will confer a favor on me by letting me know it, and I will pay all the transportation expenses on them.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, October 19, 1842. 25-tw

FROM THE ALBANY CULTIVATOR.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A knowledge of the products of the country, their separate values, the relation they bear to each other, the number of persons employed in each department of industry, and the various results arising from each, would seem requisite to all who would understand the true condition of the nation, or of each individual interest. We have given a general report of the productive wealth of the country, so far as the earth is concerned; and we now give some tables, most of which we find prepared by the accurate and indefatigable editor of the Tribune, which will show more fully the relative values of these several products. Without such condensed tables, it is difficult to approximate to the truth in such matters; and the interest that makes the most noise, or the product that is kept most constantly before the public eye, is very apt to assume an undue importance in the estimate of productive industry, or the aggregate of a nation's wealth. Labor in some form, either in the production of the raw material, its manufacture, or its exchanges, is the only source of wealth; and it is time that this great truth was universally felt and acknowledged. The proceeds of labor in the United States, according to the last census, may be stated as follows:

Agriculture,	$691 152 000
Manufactures,	395.300 000
Mines,	59 868 000
Fisheries,	17.615.000
Commerce,	11.106.000
Navigation,	3 119 000
	$1.282,041.000

This is truly a surprising product, but there is no reason to believe it is overrated; enormous, the error most likely lies the other way. An annual product from these elements of labor, of *thirteen hundred millions of dollars*, one-half of which belongs to agriculture. Suppose we examine a moment some of the items of this aggregate: 91 million bushels of wheat, 387 million bushels of corn. No one can estimate the value of these two items at less than 250 millions of dollars. Cotton comes next, to the amount of $64,000,000. And here we may remark, that in the estimates made of the product of American labor, cotton is always placed at the head; and why? Not because of its actual value, but because kings are graciously pleased to permit us at the present time to export the article; and hence the word cotton is continually before the eye. One fact will show that the relative position of cotton in the scale of value is wrong. The cotton crop "is less than *twelfth part* of the *agricultural* products of the United States, less than *one-sixth* of the *manufacturing* products, and within ONE-TWENTIETH part of the annual production of the United States." In actual value to the country, both wheat and corn are before cotton; and this fact should not be forgotten by political economists.

Cotton,	$64 142 000
Total of agriculture,	691.000.000
Total of manufactures,	431.000.000

The difference in the estimate of manufactures in this and the first table given, is owing to the fact, that the product of iron is placed under the head of mines; when it should, with the exception of the value of ore, have been placed to the credit of manufactures. It may be well in this place to give a few of the most important items of manufactures as shown by the census, as it will afford the means of comparing them with those already given of agriculture:

Cotton goods,	$16.350,000
Woollens,	20 696 000
Flax,	822 000
Mixed,	6 555 000
Machinery,	10.980 000
Hardware,	6.451.000
Leather,	38 176 000
Hats and caps,	8.704.000
Soap,	2.100 000
Candles,	2 687 000
Sugar,	3 250 000
Paper,	6.155.000
Furniture,	7.552 000
Cordage,	4 978 000
Iron and castings,	36 316.000

A glance at our products will show that we have elements of independence and national prosperity among ourselves; and the fact of our indebtedness to other nations shows a disgraceful disregard of the most common principles of economy, or the encouragement of home industry. With such vast agricultural resources, with such an amount of the riches of the soil, with the means of increasing our products to any extent, is it not astonishing that our imports so much exceed our exports? Is it not strange that instead of paying our foreign debts in our own agricultural products, and purchasing foreign goods in the same way, we allow ourselves to be drained of the precious metals, our currency ruined, and our prosperity seriously endangered? These things would be strange, were not the cause which cannot be mistaken. It is useless to deny that we are hewers of wood and drawers of water to the manufacturers of other nations, and made so by their protective and restrictive systems. Confident in our capabilities and our resources, we have pushed our resources, we have pushed our free trade principles to the verge of absurdity, if not of ruin; we have found that the free trade of the old world is like the handle of a jug—all on one side; that preaching such doctrines is a very different thing from practicing them; and that some system of reciprocity must be adopted, or the pressure and suffering the country is now experiencing must continue. All that America asks is equality of rights, a reciprocity in trade; that others would do by us as we are doing by them. That such is not the fact, the aggregate of duties charged on our principal articles of produce in Great Britain, (and they are equally exorbitant in other European countries,) will prove; while at the same time their products, paying a duty merely nominal, are forced upon us by ship loads. Such a state of things cannot continue. Nations are like individuals they are indeed only an aggregate of individuals; and the same train of causes that produce the ruin of the one will effect that of the other.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER is one of the oldest papers in the country. It was established by JOSEPH GALES, Sen., father of its present editor (WESTON R. GALES, Esq.) and of the senior editor of the National Intelligencer, in October, 1799, and is therefore in its forty-fourth year. The Register has been always remarkable for its propriety and dignity—its manliness and courtesy—and calmness, good taste, and sound judgment. Its founder gave it this character, and his successor ably preserves it. Upon entering on the new volume, the worthy editor takes occasion to hold a little conversation with his customers relative to the past history of the Register, its present condition, and future prospects. Among the plans for the preservation of its perenuity is the procurement of an elegant assortment of new types, which will in a few weeks give it an exterior more in keeping with the youthfulness of its heart and the vigor of its mind.

Richmond Compiler.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

LYNCH LAW.—We regret to learn from the Raleigh papers, that a disgraceful outrage of this character was committed in that city on the night of the 14th inst., when a mob of white men broke into the house of a free negro named Allen Jones, a blacksmith, dragged him from his bed, and shockingly whipped and beat him. No cause is assigned for the act, but if we recollect aright, it was this Allen Jones, who, with his wife and several children whom he had purchased and emancipated, some months ago appeared before the Anti-Slavery Convention in New York and made a speech, in which he spoke of a coat of tar and feathers he had received from a certain class of persons in Raleigh. Having imprudently returned to Raleigh, we suppose these persons have thus revenged themselves on him.

The affair has produced great excitement in Raleigh. The papers have spoken of it in language of the strongest condemnation, and earnestly called down upon the offenders the utmost severity of the law. A Town Meeting, the most full, the Register says, within its recollection, was held, at which Mr. Loring, the Intendant of Police, presided, and opened the meeting with some remarks in unequivocal reprobation of the outrage. Mr. Peck followed, stating that he was one of the very oldest citizens of Raleigh, having resided there 44 years, and it was with pain and mortification that he had lived to hear of such an occurrence.

Mr. T. P. Devereux accompanied the introduction of resolutions with some highly impressive remarks, setting forth at some length the horrid consequences of Mob violence, and the duty of all good citizens to resist, at the very threshold, every attempt to offer insult to the majesty of the Law, which was especially designed for the protection of the weak. He was followed by

Mr. Manly, who in a bold, ardent and most eloquent manner, denounced the recent outrage, not on account of the person who was its victim, but because of the lawless spirit of violence which marked its whole character. He forcibly illustrated the disastrous effect of such outrages upon the prosperity and reputation of a community.

Mr. Boylan, in a few remarks, added the weight of his influence to the same sound views. When the vote was taken on Mr. Devereux's resolutions, and they were adopted with but three dissenting voices. They express indignation and abhorrence of mob law, and pledge the meeting, individually and collectively, to sustain the legal authorities, in their efforts to maintain the supremacy of the laws. They call upon the City Authorities to ferret out the offenders, and to employ counsel for their prosecution.

This meeting was followed by prompt action of the Board of Commissioners, who at once set on foot measures to detect and arrest the offenders, who were supposed to be known.

We hope that the good people of Raleigh will not stop short of the most condign punishment of this outrage;—not because of the individual against whom it was perpetrated, (for we suspect that he is deserving of no sympathy,) but for the sake of the Law, which we desire to see upheld against all infraction. The country is suffering evil enough, Heaven knows, for its disregard of pecuniary and moral obligations, and in the public and private distress and embarrassment which pervade it from one end to the other. And if we are to be cursed with mob rule, we shall be cursed indeed. No man can be a good citizen who will dare to take the law into his own hands, or rather to trample it under his feet. But he is such who will struggle manfully to maintain it at all hazards, as his own and the country's best and last hope.

The last Elizabeth City paper contains a letter from the Hon. William B. Shepard, stating to his constituents of Pasquotank and Perquimons counties the reason for his resignation of his seat in the State Senate, viz: that private matters indispensably and urgently require his presence in Mobile early in December. He says he has the less regret in being compelled to resign, in consequence of the repeal of the Distribution Law, from which he had anticipated the receipt of an income sufficient to enable North Carolina to prosecute all her works of Internal Improvement. He saddles the repeal, (unjustly as we contend) on the majority in Congress, whereas that majority passed a bill to continue the Distribution Act in force, but Mr. Tyler pocketed it. It is true that if Congress had not passed a Tariff Law imposing higher duties than 20 per cent. the Distribution would still have been in force, in spite of Mr. Tyler. But what would the government have done for revenue! Mr. Shepard thinks that the 20 per cent. allowed by the Compromise Act, with home valuation and cash duties, would have furnished 30 per cent. We cannot think so. The difference between the present foreign valuation and the proposed home valuation cannot be so much as 50 per cent. which it must be to raise duties from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. The feature of cash duties, would be no *increase* of duty. It would be onerous to the importer, but not profitable to government; indeed it would have an inevitable tendency to diminish imports, and thus cut off revenue.

Concurring entirely in the strong view which Mr. Shepard takes of the advantages, not less than the justice, of the Distribution Act, we cannot admit the force of his strictures on the action of the late Congress. That body had a most difficult and embarrassing part to perform, and any but patriotic views would have induced them to abandon to his fate an Executive whose sole aim appeared to be to thwart them and veto their measures.

Mr. Shepard has also fallen into the common error which we noticed a few weeks ago, of putting down the appropriations of the late session of Congress at "near 25 millions." He will readily admit that the Post Office appropriations should be subtracted, as they never before were included; and that with such a deduction the amount actually chargeable to the late session is less than 20¾ millions.

PENITENTIARY.—The Grand Jury of Orange County, at the late Superior Court, *unanimously* and earnestly called upon the next Legislature to establish a Penitentiary in this State. The call has been seconded by all the papers in Raleigh, and we desire to express our earnest wish to the same effect. Such an establishment has long been wanted, not only for the purpose of rendering our Criminal Code less sanguinary, but to secure the punishment of many who now go "unwhipt of Justice," only because it is too expensive to feed them in idleness in our common Jails.

STATE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.—Shannon, Loco, is elected Governor, contrary to our expectation, but by less than a majority of the votes. He leads Corwin about 3,000. The same party has a majority of 8 in the Senate, and 10 in the House.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Locofoco majority on joint ballot is variously stated at from 24 to 29.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—On Saturday last, the 22d, New York papers put us in possession of Liverpool news to the 5th inst.—only 17 days old!—received by the Britannia at Boston.

The most important intelligence is, of a great fire in Liverpool, by which 41.947 bales of cotton were burnt, of which nearly 34,000 bales were American cotton. The loss of so large a portion, (nearly one-tenth part) of the stock on hand, caused a temporary rise of price of ⅛d.; but the article speedily fell back to old prices, dull market, and very small sales.—Sales of Uplands were made at 4 to 6⅜d. (7½ to 12 cents.) About 15 000 bbls. of Turpentine, 12 000 bbls. of Flour, and 5 000 tons of iron, were also consumed. The whole loss is estimated at three millions of dollars, of which the larger portion was insured. It was the most destructive fire that ever occurred in Liverpool. It is supposed that thirty or 40 lives were lost by the falling of walls.

The English papers are filled with discussions of the Ashburton Treaty. The dissatisfaction with its terms is wide and decided. All the leading papers except the Times attack it with great violence. The following paragraph is from the Morning Chronicle:

"*A Step in the Peerage.*—We understand that, to mark their sense of Lord Ashburton's services in having betrayed and sacrificed the interests of his country by his treaty at Washington, and having insulted, by his speech at Boston, the Crown by which he was employed, her Majesty's Ministers intend, immediately upon the noble negotiator's return, to recommend that he be made an Earl. May we suggest that he be created by the style and title of Earl Surrender; his crest a captive with a rope round his neck, giving up the keys; his supporters an American fox rampant on one side, and the British lion couchant on the other. The emblazoning will, of course, be chiefly in gulls."

[It is a curious circumstance, altogether worthy of the attention of our Whig friends, that the Locofocos in this country should be uniting with the English in denouncing the treaty. The former assert that the Treaty is disgraceful to *us*, that it surrenders every thing to England; whilst the English contend that *they* are the losers. Under these circumstances, patriotic and well disposed people in both countries should feel better satisfied that the Treaty is just what it should be.]

The manufacturing districts are again quiet.

The English and French papers continue to complain of our Tariff.

The rate of interest in England is but 2¾ to 2½ per cent.

Mr. Robinson, the Loan Agent, came home in the Britannia. He says that nobody would even talk about the loan. Private letters state that all moneyed men would frown upon any attempt to take a loan from this country until something is done in relation to the repudiating States.

COTTON.—The price of this staple is low here, it is true, and the Planter has reason to be deeply concerned that it is so; but an examination of the Prices Current of other markets will satisfy him of one fact, at least,—that he is no worse off than his brother planters in other parts of the country. To enable him to make the comparison we usually collect the facts under our Prices Current. But the New Orleans paper of the 15th inst. presents such an extraordinary statement of low prices that we notice it more prominently. The sales from the 11th to the 14th, inclusive, were 6800 bales, viz: 56 at 4⅜. 44 at 4¾. 185 at 5⅛. 330 at 5¼. 231 at 5⅜. 408 at 5½. 98 at 5⅝. 753 at 6. 855 at 6¼. 607 at 6½. 229 at 6 3-16. 206 at 6⅜. 216 at 6½. 229 at 6¾. 150 at 6⅞. 25 at 7. 108 at 7¼. 363 at 7½. 24 at 8. and 960 at prices not known.

When it is observed that much the larger portion of the whole is sold at from 5¾ to 6½ cents, and the cotton too worth a cent a pound more than N. C. cotton, it is apparent that the price is proportionably much higher here. The receipts at New Orleans have been 76,301 bales, against 56,484 to same date last year.

It is a most remarkable circumstance, denoting an extreme scarcity of money at New Orleans, that exchange on London is down to par to 1½ per cent. discount, and on New York from 4 to 8 per cent. discount.

FLOUR.—The price of this article here is so much above that at New York, that it could actually be brought from that place to this and sold at a profit. No doubt it would be done, but for the expectation that our back country friends will soon send us a better supply.

GRAND EXPLOSION.—A man named Colt has invented a machine for blowing up ships, which is likely to have a most important bearing upon the destructiveness of future wars. He attaches one of his machines to the bottom of a vessel, and then, at any distance off, by means of a connecting wire, explodes it and blows the vessel to atoms. He made one successful experiment of the kind at Washington during the late session of Congress, and another at New York on the 18th inst. It is supposed that 40,000 people witnessed the latter from the Battery. The brig to be blown up was moored about a mile from the Battery, to which the connecting wire extended. At a signal, Colt touched the wire, and "as quick as thought, (says the Express,) the brig appeared to raise in the centre and expand, and then a column of spray appeared in its place, while fragments of spars, planks and timber were seen flying about in the most mournful confusion through the air at the height of sixty or eighty feet from the surface of the water. In less than half a minute after the signal gun was fired from the North Carolina, all that could be seen of the brig was a few pieces of timber floating down the River, which some of the boatmen were afterwards busily engaged in picking up. It is impossible to describe the scene adequately on paper—in fact it was one of those indescribable sights which must be seen by the eye to be realized."

We have been presented with a perfectly ripe and mellow Apple, of the second crop—the first we ever saw of that kind which had fully matured.

We have also been presented, by one of our sand hill farmers, with a sweet potatoe of the "Spanish" kind, measuring 20 inches in length, and 13 inches in circumference. No "small potatoe" that!

ALABAMA.—It is stated to the credit of Alabama, that she has anticipated the payment of all the interest due on her debt this year, and has already remitted the interest due in January next. Her debt is $9,874,550—a reduction of more than a million since the last official reports.

MR. WEBSTER.—In another column will be found a letter to the Richmond Whig, stating that it was Mr. Clay's influence which obtained a seat in the Cabinet for Mr. Webster. The last mail has brought a letter from John Barney of Baltimore, to the N. Y. Express, in which he gives the annexed as a statement made to him by Gen. Harrison, at Baltimore, in February 1841:—

"The moment I ascertained *my* elevation to the Chief Magistracy, I decided to avail myself of the invaluable services of Mr. Clay, proceeded to Ashland and urged and entreated him to occupy the first or any other position in my administration, at home or abroad, that might be acceptable to him. Mr. Clay firmly and unhesitatingly declined.

"Next to you, sir, (he said to Mr. Clay,) I look to Mr. Webster to aid me in the high duties that devolve on me. It is due to Mr. Webster and the Republic, Mr. Clay replied, that he should be invited to occupy any situation that he may prefer. I delayed all further arrangements (said the good old man,) until I could receive Mr. Webster's answer,—having determined, in case any thing should prevent his thus forming the Cabinet, to invite "honest John Davis," of Massachusetts, to the head of the Treasury Department."

HON. CALEB CUSHING.—This leading friend of Mr. Tyler has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress, under singular circumstances. At the Whig Convention which met to nominate a Candidate, he received but 13 votes out of 64. John P. Robinson had 31, J. H. Duncan 16, and 4 scattering; so that no one had a majority of the whole. It was then announced by a friend of Mr. Cushing, that *if nominated, it was his intention to decline!* A committee of 11 was then appointed to report a candidate, who, after consultation, *reported unanimously in favor of Mr. Cushing!* A ballot was then had, *only 40 of the Delegates voting;* Mr. Cushing received 22, Mr. Robinson 12. Mr. Duncan 5, Mr. Lunt 1. Mr. Cushing was thereupon declared to be nominated. Mr. De Ford, in behalf of Mr. Cushing, presented his thanks for the honor, and *declined the nomination!*

The Convention again balloted, 60 votes being given, of which Mr. Robinson received 42, and Mr. Duncan 18.

This is a sign of how little influence Mr. Tyler has in Massachusetts. A very talented and popular man, like Mr. Cushing, with all his speeches, has been able to make no headway in favor of his patron.

A TYLER STORY ARRESTED.—The National Intelligencer contains a communication from Alex. H. H. Stuart, one of the most distinguished of the young members of Congress, from Virginia, in which he extinguishes one trick of the Captain's followers to get him out of a difficulty by falsehood. It was occasioned by the following extract from the Washington Correspondence of the New York Union, the newly established Tyler paper:—

Extract from the Communication signed "Haon," in the N. York Union of 18th August, 1842.

"But the President never in any manner whatever assented to the 'Fiscal Corporation bill.' Indeed, we understand that there exists in Washington the most positive proof of the fact that he was not in the slightest degree committed to it. It is a well known thing that when Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, brought this bill to him for his inspection, before its passage, he (the President) said to him, 'Preserve, sir, in the bill the principle of the Bank of Augusta against Eadie, and then I may approve the bill,' and then, with his own hand, interlined the paper before him in its proper place, with the expression, 'unless the establishment of such agency shall be prohibited by the States in which it is sought to be placed.'

"Was this not so, Mr. Stuart! We desire to know of you if this was not the case. Speak out, sir! Did not the President make that or a similar insertion with his own hand!"

This being signed "Haon," which being transposed spells "Noah," Mr. Stuart supposed that Mr. Noah (the Editor) himself was the author, and immediately addressed him a letter, declaring his entire willingness to "speak out," but first desiring to know whether Mr. Noah had the "authority of the President or any of his responsible friends for making the call."

To this Mr. Noah replies, that *he "had not such authority*, direct or implied;" but that the letter "was written by a New York friend, in whose integrity and means of information he had every confidence."

Mr. Stuart adds, that "the statement above referred to, under the signature of "Haon," is incorrect in almost every essential particular."

So much for another Tyler humbug!

It is not amiss to remark, that the article signed "Haon" was re-published in the Madisonian, and thus had a sort of official character given to it. How could Mr. Tyler, as an honorable man, permit his Editor to propogate such a falsehood, and leave it uncontradicted for near two months!

A PATTERN SUBSCRIBER.—We would recommend an attentive perusal of the following letter to *some* of our subscribers. It is from a native of North Carolina (Richmond county, we believe,) who has lost no portion of the old fashioned principles of honesty with which he grew up in the Old North, by a residence in the region of Repudiation. If all the good people of Mississippi were of the same stamp, Repudiation never would have been heard of—and furthermore *we* should have been better off by a few hundreds:—

"MADISON COUNTY, Miss., Oct. 9, 1842.

"*Mr. E. J. Hale*—Sir: I now acknowledge my long neglect of remitting money to you in payment for your paper. I promised to remit you money last November, which I failed to do. Now for my excuse. My principle is this: when I promise to pay a certain sum in money, I want to pay it in that which will answer the creditor as dollar for dollar. Our money here is or has been so bad that I was almost afraid to take *any kind*, lest it might depreciate in my hands. I could at all times get large bills of your State money, but none small. I was in Vicksburg a few days ago, and procured a *Ten Dollar bill, Cape Fear, North Carolina*, which I now remit to you, and will remit more as soon as I can procure more of the same kind, or some that will answer your purpose.

"Our Governor has come to the conclusion that he will not call the Legislature together for the purpose of dividing the State into districts. Of course his Locofoco majesty will carry out Loco policy.

"I am firmly of the opinion that Old HARRY of KENTUCKY will get this State in '44; at least every thing bids fair for it at present.

"We have no currency here at present but specie, and some little currency from other States.

"In all trading, specie is understood to be the kind of funds to pay with.

"You may expect to hear from me again soon, at least as soon as I can procure some more funds for you."

NOMINATION OF MR. CALHOUN.

The Edgefield (South Carolina) Advertiser, published near the district of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McDuffie, hoists its Presidential flag thus:

"*For President*—JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"NOT SUBJECT TO THE ACTION OF ANY CONVENTION.

"We have this day hoisted the flag, under which we intend to 'do battle' in the coming contest, and hope our patrons will find no fault with our thus soon unfurling our banner to the breeze. We are, and hope always to be, the supporters of Southern men and Southern measures. Therefore we unhesitatingly say that we have placed at the head of our columns the name of Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *as our first and ONLY choice*, as a proper person to fill the responsible office of President of the United States, *without the action of any Convention*. With him as a leader we are satisfied we shall have nothing to fear."

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer squints awfully at the above, and begs Mr. Calhoun to come in and take his chance in a National Convention, which the editor very well knows will be *no chance at all*, and this Mr. Calhoun and all his supporters know very well too. The editor pledges himself that if Mr. Calhoun will abide the decision of a Convention, and *should get the nomination*, he "will support him with the greatest pleasure." Alas!

The Albany Argus, while trembling with fear, cries "all's well." It says with affected calmness, "so far the discussion of the Presidential question and the presentation of candidates for nomination have all been in a spirit that promises the best results. A State or personal partiality for one candidate has not sought its gratification by the disparagement of another."

The Madisonian says: "We predict that in less than six months Mr. Calhoun will be read out of the Democratic ranks by the Regency party, if the *ability* is possessed to do it."—*Nat. Intell gencer.*

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 20th instant, by David Bruton, Esq., Mr. AARON WRIGHT to Miss JANE, daughter of Colwell Pool.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr BENJAMIN W. BERRY, of Wilmington, to Miss A. E. WILLIAMS, of New Hanover county.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday, the 13th instant THOS. S. JONES, son of Charles R. Jones, Merchant, of this place, aged about 4 years.

In Stanly county, on the 24 inst., JOHN M. ALLEN, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Montgomery, and universally esteemed as a most amiable man, and valuable citizen.

In Wilmington, on the 18th inst., Mr. CHARLES NIXON, aged about 60.

At the residence of J. A. Averitt, Esq., in Onslow county, on the 5th instant, JOHN A., infant son of John Bradley, Esq., and on the 14th instant, his father, JOHN BRADLEY, Esq., in the 40th year of his age.

In Raleigh, on the 14th inst., Mrs. REBECCA J. WILLIAMS, relict of Gen. Robert Williams, deceased.

In Hillsborough, on the 14th instant, Mrs. HARRIET BRUCE, wife of Mr. Geo. W. Bruce, aged about 35 years.

At Smithfield, of Scarlet Fever, on the 4th inst., FITZ GREEN HALLECK HUSTED, in the fourth, and on the 16th, JOHN MACLEOD HUSTED, in the eighth years of their ages, sons of Maj H. W. Husted.

Near Salisbury, on the 16th inst., Mrs. AUGUSTA M. LOCKE, wife of Wm. Locke, Esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Caldwell in the town of Camden, Wilcox county, Alabama on Sunday evening the 2d inst., Mrs. FRANCES BOWEN, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., in the sixty-ninth year of her age. She died as she lived a devoted christian.

Near Portland, Alabama, on the 1st ultimo, Mrs MARY FANNIN, relict of the late Col. John H Fannin, aged 59 years. Mrs. F. was a native of North Carolina, where she was married to Benjamin Wright, Esq. She afterwards removed to the State of Georgia, where she was subsequently married to Col. Fannin.

Also, on the 23d ultimo, of congestive fever, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH J. FANNIN youngest son of Col. John H. and Mary Fannin, deceased.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—OCT. 26.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Ditto. apple,	33	a 36	Mackerel, none.		
Bacon,	7½	a 8	Molasses,	25	a 28
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Oats,		30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80	a 90
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	6	a 6½
Coffee,	11	a 12	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	7	a 7½	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½	a 10
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.		17	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour,	$5	a $5½	Sack,		$2½
Feathers,	25	a 30	Tallow,	9	a 10
Flaxseed,		$1 25	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 3
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	6	a 7	Wool,	15	a 20
Lime,	$1¾	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture.	7	cts. pr. yd
3-4 ditto ditto ditto,	5	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)	6½	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	13½	a 15

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 19.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 60.

Naval Stores.—During the past week about 1000 bbls. Turpentine have been sold at 2 55 to 2 60; yesterday 2 62½ was offered and refused. Tar is steady at 1 25.

Lumber.—Not a single sale during the week heard of.

Timber.—From all indications timber is getting in rather better demand. There was a sale yesterday of fair quality mill timber at 5½.

Bacon.—Late prices well maintained. Sales of hams at 10 cents.

Lard.—Transactions in barrels at 8 cents.

Corn.—None afloat; worth from store 55 to 60.

Rice.—Very little activity in the market; no sale reported.

Groceries.—About 30 hds. Cuba Molasses brought 18 cents. A small lot Laguira Coffee brought at auction yesterday 9¼ to 10 cts. 300 sacks Liverpool Salt sold a few days ago at 1 75.

Sales country shingles at 1½ per M.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—October 18.

Bacon 6 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 6 a 7½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 6 to 7⅞. Corn 62 to 75. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 6 to 8.

At New York, Cotton has declined about ¼ cent. Flour 4 12 to 4 25. Corn 53 to 56. Wheat 80. Whiskey 20 to 21. Beeswax 29½ to 29½. Turpentine unaffected by the loss at Liverpool.

At Macon, Geo., Cotton 6 to 6¾. At Columbus 6 to 6¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 8¾. Corn 61. Flour 4 50 to 5 25.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 7¼.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 12.—Brig Belle from New York. 14.—Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, Regulus from New York. 16.—Brig Charles Thomas from Charleston; Schrs. Llewellen from Bowdoinham, Maria from N. York.

DEPARTURES.

October 14.—Brig Baltic for Martinique; Schrs. American Eagle for Jamaica, Increase for N. York. 15.—Brig Galleo for Boston; Schr. Henry Chase for Philadelphia.

GOLD WATCH LOST.

THE Subscriber lost a small sized Gold WATCH between Clinton and Mr. R. Rial's, in Sampson County, on his way from Clinton to Fayetteville. The following is a description: Duplex Escapement; Brothers Mills, makers; No. 2767; eight hole jewelled, and stamped on case, "No. 127, 32, 11, liv, 2767."

A liberal compensation will be paid to the finder, and all persons are forewarned from trading for said Watch.

WARREN WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1842. 25tf

S. S. HORNOR, Surgeon Dentist,

REQUESTS us to inform the public that he will visit Fayetteville early in the Winter or late in the Fall, for the practice of his profession.

October 17, 1842. 25-1m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caraccas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Salipetre Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Canewood, Brazil wood, and other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

New Drug Establishment,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT, PERSON STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber having opened a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear in this place, solicits the patronage of Country Merchants, Physicians, and others. He trusts that he will be prepared to furnish almost any article usually to be found in establishments of this kind, and on very reasonable terms.

The Subscriber has also for sale a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, among which are Dyott's Family Medicines, Thompson's, Vickins', &c. &c.

JAMES A. McRAE.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Grocerics and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, very low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

BOUNDARY LINE

Between the two Regiments of Cumberland County.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Officers of the 33d and 34th Regiments of North Carolina Militia have altered the boundary line between the two Regiments, and have established the same as follows:

"Beginning at the Moore County line, where Gov. Benjamin Williams' road crosses it, thence with said road to Williams' (now Murchison's) Mills on Lower Little River, thence down Lower Little River to its junction with Cape Fear River, thence down Cape Fear River to the mouth of Munroe's Creek, on the East side of the River, thence up said Creek, crossing the Stage Road, to the fork of said Creek, known at that point as Campbell's Branch, thence up the South prong of said Branch to its head, at a pond back of Smith's Mills, thence a direct line to the nearest point of the Long Branch, thence with said Long Branch to Black River."

By Order of Court Martial.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Judge Advocate
33d Regiment.

October 14, 1842. 26-1w

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Ravenscroft Grove, Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

THIS Institution for the Education of Young Ladies, in respect to the size and convenience of its buildings, and the beauty and healthfulness of its location, enjoys advantages not surpassed by those of any similar Institution in the country. It is the constant effort of the Rector to make it, in every respect, such a School, as a judicious Christian Parent would choose for his daughters.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, *per session*, $100 00, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, $25 00, with $3 00 for the use of the Piano, per Session.

For Drawing and Painting, $15 00 per Session.

For a course of instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, $5 00.

No extra charge is made for the Ancient Languages.

The School year is divided into two Sessions; the former commencing May 7th, and terminating October 15th. The latter commencing November 26th, and terminating May 6th.

There is a vacation of six weeks from October 16th to November 25th. There will also be a recess of a week, during the Christmas Holidays—of a week in the Spring—and of a week in Midsummer, for the recreation and health of Pupils and Teachers.

Pupils, remaining during the vacation, will pay $2 50 per week for their board.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bedding (beds are furnished by the School) and Towels.

Mrs. Smedes will be happy to superintend the execution of any arrangements Parents may wish to make for the clothing of their children, while at School.

Pupils are not allowed to contract bills in the City, without a special direction from the Parent to the Rector; nor, except in special cases, are they permitted to visit the City, or leave the ample grounds of the Institution, unaccompanied by Mrs. Smedes, or one of her associates.

October 18, 1842. 25-6w

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash* or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1842. 18-10w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am [illegible] to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,

[illegible] West corner of Market Square.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE REC[illegible] and am now opening, my SPRING AN[illegible]ER STOCK, which comprises a large [illegible]ve assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Hayes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Stafford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: SIX likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way whatsoever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

August 20, 1842. 21-3m

Mrs. Eliza E. De Shields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DE SHIELDS.

Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept. 20, 1842.

OLD STAND,

(LATE FOUNTAIN LAIN'S,)

Two doors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving per Henrietta Co's boats, a supply of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, &c.,

Consisting in part of Liverpool Salt, in sack and bulk; Alum Salt; Sugar, Porto Rico and St. Croix; Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio; Molasses; Loaf Sugar; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Tea; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Calicoes; Blankets; Iron; Nails; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; Collins' and Mason's Axes; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; Shot; Bar Lead. Also, Shoes, Crockery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Domestic and foreign Liquors, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.—Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine; and recollect, *no trade no charge.* As I do not sell on a credit, my time is not occupied by writing up books, and I am ready at any and all times to show Goods, or receive the money for them.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

September 20, 1842. 20tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tone. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged or another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1841. 47tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purhases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,

With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22, 1842. 8-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.

Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.

Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.

Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.

John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
John Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Edward D. Jarrott.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George M. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

BURKE COUNTY.

Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer.
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

WILKES COUNTY.

Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hass, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.

STANLY COUNTY.

Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.

GUILFORD COUNTY

Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer,
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lambeth, late Merchant.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicos, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 300 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Er. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. Sadly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when *relapses* are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

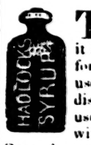
Sept. 1, 1842. 18 3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 18tf